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Arafat arrives in Algiers

PARIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Algiers Sunday where he said the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) would meet between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15. The Algerian news agency APS monitored in Paris quoted Mr. Arafat as saying Palestinian meetings recently in South Yemen and Algeria had reached agreement on settling differences. Leaders of his Fatah movement, the biggest of the eight groups comprising the PLO, and of rival Palestinian movements, agreed to hold a national council meeting, he said. Mr. Arafat had talks Sunday with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid at a meeting also attended by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, Abu Iyad, a Fatah Central Committee member, and Abu Mazen, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, APS said.

1 killed as Belfast police open fire

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Police firing plastic bullets Sunday stormed the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) political front, Sinn Féin, in an attempt to arrest a banned IRA sympathiser during a Roman Catholic nationalist rally. A man was killed, witnesses said. Police fired repeated volleys at a crowd of several thousand gathered outside the building on the 15th anniversary of the outbreak of the Troubles in this British province. The dead man, identified by friends as Martin Powers, was hit twice by plastic bullets, witnesses said. As the firing raged, women and children screamed, "don't shoot, don't shoot." Several of them were hit. It was not immediately clear whether American Martin Galvin, 34, had escaped. Mr. Galvin, publicity director of the pro-IRA New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, Norah, was banned by Britain 10 days ago from entering the province.

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Likud, Labour to speed up talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Leaders of Israel's two main parties agreed Sunday to try to break a three-week-old political stalemate by holding talks on issues which have prevented the establishment of a "national unity government," officials said. Party leaders, who met Sunday for the fifth time since last month's inconclusive general election, agreed to set up two small sub-committees in a bid to find common ground on economic and foreign affairs. The officials said each party would nominate committee members Monday and talks would begin immediately. See story on page 2.

Soviet envoy leaves Sanaa

SANAA (R) — The head of the Treaty and Legal Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuri Rybakov, left Sanaa Sunday after five days of talks with North Yemen officials on bilateral and other issues, the official Yemeni News Agency said. It gave no other details of Mr. Rybakov's visit or talks here which came amidst heightened concern over the explosions troubling ships on the Red Sea routes for the past four weeks.

Yaqub Khan to visit Gulf

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's foreign minister, is to leave Tuesday for official visits to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday. During his six-day trip, Mr. Yaqub Khan will have talks with leaders of each country on bilateral issues as well as the present situation in the Gulf and the Middle East, including the Iran-Iraq war, the spokesman said.

Taylor turns back from Burton grave

CELEIGNY, Switzerland (R) — Elizabeth Taylor walked to within 40 metres of former husband Richard Burton's grave in a quiet, tree-shaded cemetery here Sunday, and then turned back because too many photographers were present. The American actress had flown to Geneva from London in a private jet to make the long-expected visit to the grave of the stormy Welsh actor who married and divorced her twice. Burton died a week ago of a brain haemorrhage and was buried four days later in this Swiss village near Geneva. Taylor did not attend the funeral.

Rocket hits Wazzan's block

BEIRUT (R) — A rocket fired from a U.S.-made light anti-tank weapon early Sunday hit a west Beirut block of flats in which former Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan lives, security sources said. The round penetrated the wall of a seventh floor flat occupied by a textile engineer, causing damage but no casualties. The engineer did not believe he was the target, the sources said. Parliamentary Speaker Kamel al-Asad also has a flat in the building but has not lived there for some years.

SSC to buy shares in Syrian-Jordanian Bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) intends to purchase 30 to 40 per cent of the Syrian-Jordanian Bank's shares, which were originally owned by the Central Bank of Jordan, in implementation of the SSC's investment policy adopted by the SSC Director-General Farhi Obeid said Sunday.

The SSC board of directors entrusted an expert five years ago to carry out a study about establishing a new bank to be owned in full by the SSC, and the study has now been completed, Mr. Obeid said.

The study recommended that the SSC set up a bank to be used for the SSC's transactions and investments. It will receive subscriptions and pay indemnities, disability benefits, pension benefits and medical reimbursement costs to subscribers, Mr. Obeid said.

In reply to a question by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, about the SSC's purchase of the Syrian-Jordanian Bank shares, Mr. Obeid said the move was prompted by the finding of the study.

The tasks of the bank as recommended by the study, Mr. Obeid said, will include granting housing loans to the insured, in addition to providing loans to independent entrepreneurs to enable them to purchase equipment and machines. The bank, Mr. Obeid added, will also grant loans for developing traditional industries in the rural and desert areas, in coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and specialised voluntary societies with the aim of employing the local labour force, increasing production, developing rural areas and promoting tourism.

The bank will also give loans for higher education purposes, Mr. Obeid added.

All PLO factions invited to Algiers meeting next week, Wazir says

By Hamadeh Far'aneh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Representatives of the various factions within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are expected to meet next week in Algiers to finalise the date for convening the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC). PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) said Sunday.

Mr. Wazir, a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the mainstream commando movement within the PLO, said representatives of Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP), the Arab Liberation Front (ALF) and members of the PLO Executive Committee will take part in the meeting, which comes in implementation of an accord reached in June and ratified in Algiers last month between Fatah and a "democratic alliance" of the DFLP, PFLP, the PCP and the PLF.

In reply to a question whether representatives of a "national alliance," which groups dissidents in the Fatah movement, the Popular Struggle Front (PSF), the PFLP-

ernace to the accord. "Our commitment towards implementing the agreement has been clear in PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's statements and the Fatah Central Committee's decisions," he said.

Mr. Wazir expressed the opinion that the "democratic alliance" also has "genuine intentions" to implement the accord "despite all the persecutions and provocations they are exposed to."

The accord has been met with support of the Palestinian people living inside and outside the occupied territories and members of the PNC, Mr. Wazir said.

In reply to a question on Syrian-PLO relations, which were strained after Damascus expelled Mr. Arafat following the PLO chairman's accusation that the Syrian government incited and encouraged a rebellion within the ranks of Fatah, Mr. Wazir said the PLO was keen on restoring normal relations with Syria, but blamed Damascus for refusing to respond to mediation efforts.

A senior PLO delegation, headed by Dr. Ahmad Sidki Al Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, visited Damascus last week and held talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on ways to improve the organisation's relations with Syria.

DFLP claims responsibility for murder of two Israeli soldiers

DAMASCUS (R) — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) Sunday claimed responsibility for the kidnap and murder of two Israeli soldiers in the occupied West Bank.

The DFLP in a statement said its men operating inside occupied territories earlier this month kidnapped an Israeli soldier and "when it was impossible to keep him alive, he was liquidated and his body was thrown in an area close to Mevo Dotan settlement south west of town of Jenin."

It did not identify the soldier but said his body was found last Friday. The statement also referred to a similar incident in which DFLP fighters kidnapped and killed an Israeli soldier, identified as David Yokar. It said his body was left in an area close to Ail village near



Khalil Al Wazir



MOROCCO WINS GOLD: Morocco's Said Aouita carries his national flag around the Los Angeles Olympic stadium on Saturday after winning the gold medal in the 5,000-metre race. Aouita's was the second gold medal for Morocco which also secured the distinction of winning the first-ever Olympic gold medal for an Arab athlete when Nawal Al Moutahwakel won the women's 400-metre hurdles on Wednesday (See Olympic stories on page 6)

Red Sea minehunting gathers pace as Libya, Iran deny role

CAIRO (Agencies) — Libya and Iran Sunday both denied any link with the Red Sea mining mystery as international moves to clear the month-long hazard to shipping gathered pace.

Egypt asked Italy to join the United States, Britain and France who already have minesweepers heading for the area and reports from Athens said Greece might also join in efforts to clear the drifting mines and establish who laid them.

A Libyan Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast by Tripoli Radio, called the mining a U.S.-Israeli plot and said Libya had no connection with explosions which have damaged at least 10 ships in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez since July 9.

Iran also again denied responsibility. Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani followed up a categorical denial from Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last week with a Tehran Radio interview, saying Iran opposed such adventurism as harmful and contrary to Islamic principles.

1 Israeli soldier killed, 2 wounded in Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — A Lebanese police report said an Israeli soldier was killed and two were wounded Sunday when a bomb exploded under their tracked vehicle in South Lebanon.

The explosion took place on the main coastal road two kilometres northeast of the port of Tyre, the report said.

An army spokesman in Tel Aviv, apparently referring to the same incident, said earlier that two soldiers were wounded, but he did not mention any dead.

Security sources in the south Sunday reported the discovery of the bodies of two Palestinians, one in 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon and the other at Al Bass camp outside Tyre. Both bodies had bullet wounds, they said.

Earlier this year several people suspected of collaborating with Israel were found shot dead close to 'Ain Al Hilweh, the largest Palestinian camp in the south.

The sources also reported that the Israeli occupation forces arrested 10 farm workers at the Sikmiq Bridge just south of Sidon Sunday. Renter quoted eyewitnesses as saying they saw blood on the faces of some of the men as they were led away.

Security sources said another explosion occurred at dusk in Sidon as an Israeli patrol was passing through the main commercial district.

Israeli soldiers immediately raked the area with gunfire, closed surrounding roads and made several arrests, the sources said. No immediate casualty report was available.

Arens denies Lebanon pullout plans

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Moshe Arens told a weekly cabinet session that reports of army plans to withdraw from South Lebanon within two months were "incorrect and distorted," a government official said Sunday.

The cabinet discussed Lebanon in a one-hour session, meeting as a ministerial defence committee whose proceedings are kept secret by law. Israel Radio said the cabinet was briefed by Gen. Ehud Barak, the head of army intelligence.

During the meeting the military command announced that two soldiers were wounded near the South Lebanon unit in Tyre by a roadside charge.

Public pressures on the caretaker government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir appeared to be building over mounting attacks on Israeli soldiers in Lebanon. A domestic political deadlock since the July 23 elections has virtually paralysed the policymaking apparatus (See page 2).

An Israeli Radio report Saturday said a group of army officers had submitted a memorandum with plans for a pullout from Lebanon within two months. The radio quoted Mr. Arens' spokesman Nahman Shal as confirming the report.

But Mr. Arens denied this, saying the report was "incorrect and distorted, we were never asked for confirmation," according to Acting Cabinet Secretary Michael Nir.

Mr. Nir, reached by telephone, did not rule out the possibility such a contingency plan may exist. "There are all kinds of plans but in the end it is the political echelons who decide. The army is prepared for all eventualities," he said.

But the radio's version was "not correct and inaccurate... we are sorry the radio broadcast it without checking it out further," he said and declined to elaborate.

Soviet team reportedly due in Kuwait today to sign arms deal

KUWAIT (R) — A Soviet military delegation is expected to arrive here Monday to sign an important arms deal aimed at bolstering Kuwait's air defences, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

Arab diplomats in Moscow said last month the deal could be worth more than \$300 million, but this has not been officially confirmed by either the Soviet Union or Kuwait.

The Soviet visit follows a trip to Moscow by Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah last July in which he reached agreement in principle on the new arms purchases, including anti-aircraft missiles and other modern weapons.

During a visit to the United States three months previously, Sheikh Salem arranged an \$82 million arms package to beef up Kuwait's

air defences, amid threats by Iran that it would "punish" Gulf states which supported Iraq in the 47-month-old Gulf war.

But the U.S. failed to meet a Kuwaiti request for advanced Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, at which the Gulf state signalled its intention to look elsewhere for similar sophisticated weaponry.

Sheikh Salem's Moscow trip, planned well before his U.S. visit, was officially described as an exercise to balance ties between the two superpowers.

But, in its initial response to the Gulf state's agreement with Moscow, the U.S. said it would be concerned if the deal were large enough to upset what it called the existing balance that Kuwait had traditionally maintained among military suppliers.

White House security adviser Robert McFarlane later remarked that a big arms sale to Kuwait could be destabilising.

Kuwait, closest of the Gulf Arab states to the Iran-Iraq war front, last week took delivery of a flotilla of gunboats from West Germany intended to tighten naval security along its territorial waters.

Officials declined to comment on local news reports that the eight gunboats, between 45 and 60 metres long and equipped with missiles in addition to conventional front and rear guns, form the first batch of a number of warships on order.

U.S. confirms talks on missile sales to Saudis, page 2

Soviet press describes 'U.S. spying'

MOSCOW (R) — Three Soviet newspapers Sunday gave accounts in thriller book style of how Americans spy in Moscow.

The reports in three main dailies came two days after a popular 10-part Soviet Television serial about U.S. spies ended with KGB security police pouncing on the American cultural attaché, who was then expelled for espionage.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said the main U.S. spies were military attaches. It listed four other categories: American reporters, tourists and conference delegates, businessmen and, finally, students and sailors.

"The facts of the last decade point to the increasing use of visual espionage in the USSR by American military attaches," it said, adding that they travelled systematically across all parts of the country open to them.

When travelling by air, they sketched runways and airport layouts. If they used cars, they preferred Soviet models which attract less attention from locals, it added.

A young American nanny working in Moscow had a similar idea, according to Moskovskaya Pravda. She dressed in Soviet-style sweater and shoes to allow her to travel undetected to Kalinin.

The trade union daily Trud gave a detailed account of the June 1983 expulsion of U.S. Attaché Louis Thomas. It said he tried to contact a Byelorussian who had worked for American intelligence in the 1950s and had since repented.

Last January, Moscow adopted a law making it a crime punishable by up to eight years in jail to give foreigners any information from a place of work.

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South Lebanese attacks escalate amid Israeli political stalemate

By Earleen F. Tatro
Associated Press

TEL AVIV — While Israel's Lebanon policy is paralysed by inconclusive debates over who will be the next prime minister, attacks against Israeli soldiers in Lebanon are escalating.

Israel's occupation army was attacked at least 70 times last month, according to a compilation of announcements by the military spokesman and reports in the news media. This represented a 27 per cent increase over the 55 attacks in June.

In the first 10 days of August, there were at least 20 attacks.

An Israeli military source suggested that Shiite Muslims, South Lebanon's largest population group and most powerful paramilitary force, were taking advantage of Israel's uncertain political situation to step up their attacks.

"I think it is an attempt by some Shiite elements to show that they have to be reckoned with in whatever arrangements are made for the South," he said, speaking on condition he not be named.

"They thought the timing was good with the political uncertainty and a transition government, that Israel would be restrained from taking action ... That they could exert more pressure to destabilise

the situation, hoping that the government couldn't take any drastic action now," the military source added.

With no end in sight to the military occupation that began more than two years ago, the Israeli army is attacked two, three and sometimes four times a day.

At least half of the attacks take the form of ambushes by automatic rifle fire and rocket-propelled grenades. Most of the others are caused by bombs hidden along roads and detonated by remote control.

While the Israeli army routinely refuses to say how many attackers it has captured, observers believe the number is low. The military spokesman's official announcements routinely end with the phrase "Israeli troops are searching the area."

Nether Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc nor prime minister designate Shimon Peres' Labour Party has enunciated a deadline for a complete pullout from Lebanon, although in last

month's election campaign, Labour called for a "major pullback" within three to six months.

Mr. Shamir and other Likud politicians have placed their hopes on the so-called "South Lebanon Army", an Israeli-backed militia that is not recognised by the Lebanese government in Beirut.

The Lebanese Falangist who commands the South Lebanon Army, retired Lebanese Gen. Antoine Lahd, has estimated that it will take another 18 months before his militia can take control of South Lebanon.

Many Lebanese and Western observers, as well as some Israelis, feel that Gen. Lahd's 2,000 men have no chance of ever imposing security without the backing of the nearly one million residents of predominantly Shiite South Lebanon.

Labour and Likud also differ on how to maintain their influence in their violence-prone northern neighbour.

Likud has favoured a system of "strong points" manned by Israeli soldiers and maintaining a "northern frontier" at the Awali River north of Sidon — about 40 kilometres from the Israeli border.

Using this format, Likud proposes to stay deep inside Lebanon until the hoped-for day when Gen. Lahd's men or Lebanon's regular army can take over.

Labour favours a sort of "roll in, roll out" deployment in which Israeli troops would move north from Gen. Lahd's narrow enclave north of the border and pull back when their missions are accomplished.

As part of the efforts to reduce their casualties, the Israeli army has tightened the flow of traffic across the Awali River, Lebanese travelling South on business or to visit relatives must now wait days before they can enter Israeli-occupied territory, and some are turned back.

While the move was predictably unpopular with the Lebanese, Israel argues that it has been successful in accomplishing its chief goal: The security of Israeli forces.

The Israeli military source said that recently one car filled with explosives was caught at an army checkpoint.

Rigid security measures like those at the Awali, along with the use of more regular army soldiers and fewer reserves in Lebanon, appear to have contributed to a decline in Israeli casualties.

Since the Israeli invasion on June 6, 1982, a total of 589 Israelis have been killed in Lebanon.

So far this year, 19 Israelis have been killed and about 150 wounded in a total of 410 attacks in Lebanon.



Tarek Aziz

Iraqi aide starts visit to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz arrived Sunday on a three-day official visit and discussions with top Egyptian officials on the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations, the Middle East News Agency said.

Mr. Aziz was expected to meet Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali later Sunday, and will meet President Hosni Mubarak during his visit.

Mr. Aziz was invited by Mr. Ali, despite the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Iraq and 16 other Arab states severed ties with the Cairo government in 1979 following its peace treaty with Israel.

Relations between Egypt and most Arab countries have been improving since Mr. Mubarak became president in 1981. Egypt has supplied Iraq with arms in its four-year war with Iran.

Mr. Aziz has visited Cairo twice since the severing of relations, and Mr. Ali and Mr. Osama Al Baz, a top aide of Mr. Mubarak, have visited the Iraqi capital Baghdad.

"We (Egypt and Iraq) agree on exchanging visits to follow our growing relations in all fields and exchange points of view on different issues in the Middle East, either concerning the Iran-Iraq war or other Arab issues," Mr. Aziz told reporters upon his arrival.

Egypt has proposed a peace plan through the non-aligned block of nations to put an end to the Gulf war, but Iran has already rejected it, claiming Egypt's support of Iraq made it biased.

Fahd, Siad Barre hold talks

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and the President of Somalia, Maj.-Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre, began talks here Sunday on the situation in the region and bilateral issues, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

It gave no other details of the talks which were attended by members of the Saudi and Somali Cabinets.

Obaidi highlights role of Arab Common Market

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Common Market is the main base for developing trade exchange and developing Arab productions in a manner capable of serving the Arab goals for economic integration, Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obaidi said Sunday.

In a speech Mr. Obaidi delivered on the 20th anniversary of establishing the Arab Common Market which falls Monday, Mr. Obaidi said the CAEU, when taking the decision establishing the market, aimed at developing trade exchange between the Arab states, parties to the common market's agreement, taking into consideration conditions of the less-developed Arab countries.

Over the past twenty years, said Mr. Obaidi, many distinguished

achievements have materialised. "Such achievements are embodied in application of the free trade regulation, developing the volume of Arab exports and relieving the exchange of industrial and agricultural products, animal and natural wealth of quantitative, monetary and administrative restrictions, in addition to exempting them from customs duties and other fees and taxes."

Despite these achievements, Mr. Obaidi added, the results achieved were less than our expectations as they were not conforming with the aims of the market.

"The political circumstances our nation is passing through has a great effect on the joint Arab work and on the economic cooperation in particular, including the Arab Common Market," Mr.



Mahdi Al Obaidi

Obaidi said. Concluding his speech, Mr. Obaidi said Arabs attach great hopes to the near future which heralds of an improvement in the Arab relations, in order to face the dangers caused by disputes.

Arab disputes, he said, have contributed to the aggravation of the severity of the Zionist attacks on the Arab World and to the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war.

Lebanese publish list of all detainees

BEIRUT (R) — A list of 764 people being held in custody by the Lebanese authorities appeared in Beirut newspapers Sunday as part of attempts to determine the fate of thousands of people who disappeared during nine years of war.

The list was issued by a special committee set up by the cabinet in June to sort out those known to be alive from those still missing and presumed dead.

The list does not include the 100 to 200 people whom Lebanon's unofficial militias admit they are holding as hostages for the release of those in the hands of their rivals.

Relatives of the missing have staged regular protests demanding the government take urgent action either to release the hostages or issue death certificates for them if no trace of them can be found.

The relatives pressed their case in early July by blocking crossing-points between east and west Beirut and preventing the reopening of Beirut Airport and port.

The list published Sunday included 183 foreigners, among them 62 Palestinians, 49 Syrians, 43 Egyptians and 13 Arabs of other nationalities. Three Germans and one Swiss also appeared.

Newspapers said some of the detainees were accused of assassinating politicians and diplomats, attacking diplomatic missions and other violent political acts.

They said Prime Minister Rashid Karami had received a more detailed list giving the reasons for holding each of the 764.

The Lebanese militias have agreed in principle to release the hostages they are holding but neither the Lebanese government nor the International Red Cross has yet succeeded in mediating an agreement on the practical arrangements.

Egypt pulls back troops from Taba area

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian border guards have pulled back their positions at a disputed border area between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai because of bathing tourists on the Israeli side, but the border line remains unchanged, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman was responding to questions about a report in this week's Al Wafd newspaper, organ of the right-of-centre opposition party the New Wafd, that a new border line at Taba was now forced because of the pullback.

The paper said the guards were distracted by nudist bathers.

"What Al Wafd published is an old issue, what happened is that some of our guards pulled back their posts to put distance between them and people vacationing at the Sonesta Hotel on the Israeli side," the spokesman said. "But no barbed wire or anything was set up and the border line remains unchanged."

Taba is a one-square-kilometre

area at the southern tip of the Sinai border over which both Israel and Egypt claim sovereignty. According to an April 25, 1982 agreement, the dispute should be resolved through conciliation or arbitration, now that U.S.-mediated negotiations have failed.

There has been no progress on this issue since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. The invasion has soured relations between the Jewish state and Egypt, the only Arab state which is bound to it by the 1979 peace treaty.

The Sonesta Hotel was completed on Taba after the April 1982 agreement, and Egypt has charged that this is a violation of the agreement. But the 11-story hotel continues to cater to tourists.

Col. Mahmoud Zidan, commander of the Central Security Forces at the border, noticed that his on-duty soldiers were distracted by the people on the nudist colony who disrobe to the extreme," Al Wafd reported.

The opposition paper claimed that Col. Zidan withdrew his forces 100 metres and placed a new barbed wire fence, and that Israeli forces were using the area, it said that when a top Egyptian official ordered the removal of the new fence, Israeli troops had threatened to start a new war.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphatically denied the existence of a new fence, and said the border dispute remained unchanged.

Progress on the Taba issue is one of the conditions Egypt has put for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The ambassador was withdrawn in September 1982 to protest the Israeli invasion and the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Israeli-controlled refugee camps in Lebanon.

The other two conditions are the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and progress on peace talks in the Middle East.

Israeli government still in crisis 3 weeks after general elections

By Nicolas B. Tatro
Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Three weeks after Israel's general elections, the nation still has a crisis in government with no solution in sight.

Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres and outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir have met three times to try and forge a bipartisan government, but both sides concede little headway has been made.

If the talks fail, new elections may be the only way out.

The main issues still to be resolved are who would be prime minister in a so-called National Unity Government, and what the foreign policy of such a government would be.

votes in the July 23 elections, ending up with 44 seats to 41 for Likud in the 120-seat Knesset, or parliament. But neither party was able to line up a parliamentary majority from the 35 other seats held by 13 small, special interest parties.

Trying to break the stalemate, President Chaim Herzog stepped in a week ago to name Mr. Peres prime minister-designate. He gave Mr. Peres three weeks to form a government — preferably one that included both major blocs.

The leftist Al Hamishmar newspaper, which speaks for the six-seat Socialist faction in the Labour alignment, predicted the coalition talks would fail because neither party could sacrifice fundamental policies.

"It wasn't the polarised vote that split the people. The vote merely reflected the split in the nation," the paper said. "The rift won't be healed by artificially mixing opposing political movements in the government, but only when one side convinces the other of the justice of its course."

Ariel Sharon, the brash former defence minister and leading hardliner in the Likud Bloc, has insisted the new government continue its settlement push in the West Bank.

Mr. Peres' campaign platform proposed launching a peace initiative with Jordan on the basis of a territorial compromise and a de

facto freeze in settlement building.

Only once in the 36-year history of the Jewish state have Israeli politicians buried their differences and formed a National Unity Government.

Yehzekel Dror, a political science professor at Hebrew University, said on Israel Radio it was difficult to arouse the same unity to deal with the threats of 400 per cent inflation and a \$22-billion foreign debt.

"Israelis have always been better at uniting when there is an external threat," he said.

Arms dealer witnesses Libyan executions

LONDON (AP) — A London arms dealer witnessed the executions of four of the 30 Libyans involved in the 11-day siege at the Libyan embassy in London last spring, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Saturday night.

"The arms dealer, who doesn't want to be identified, was at Aziziyah Barracks near Tripoli on business when he saw the men being shot in the central square," the BBC Television news reporter said.

Israeli official touring Africa

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is touring several African countries, including Zaire, a senior Israeli official said Sunday.

Mr. Kimche was in Zaire to plan for a visit by Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko to Israel, said the official, who insisted on anonymity.

Zaire was the first of 24 black African countries to renew relations with Israel in 1982 after breaking ties over the 1973 Middle East war. Liberia followed in 1983.

During his trip last January to Zaire and Liberia, Israeli President Chaim Herzog invited Mr. Mobutu to visit Israel.

The visit was postponed because of national elections on July 23, and no date has been set yet because of the political stalemate here, said the official.

"His visit is up in the air since there is no government in Israel," the official said.

Israel has full diplomatic relations with seven African countries, including Egypt and South Africa. It has partial relations with six other countries where it is represented by diplomatic offices inside Western embassies.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Compromise proposals include an unprecedented rotation of the premiership between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir.

To get around policy disputes, such as the basis for negotiating peace with Jordan, suggestions have been made that the government limit itself to trying to solve the nation's faltering economy.

But Likud's hardliners and Labour's left-wing allies threaten a revolt if their leaders make too many concessions.

Labour edged Likud by 63,000

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

15:00	..... Koran
16:00	..... Summary of the Olympics
20:00	..... News in Arabic
21:00	..... Arabic Series
21:30	..... Local Comedy
22:15	..... Arabic Series
23:00	..... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	..... French Programme
19:00	..... News in French
19:30	..... News in Hebrew
20:30	..... Footballs and Bleeps and Blunders
21:10	..... Living Planet
22:00	..... News in English
22:15	..... Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:00	..... Light Music
07:30	..... Newsweek
08:00	..... Morning Show
10:00	..... News Summary
10:05	..... Morning Show
11:00	..... Pop Section
12:00	..... News Summary
12:05	..... Pop Section
13:00	..... News Summary
13:05	..... Pop Section
14:00	..... News Bulletin
14:10	..... Instrumentals
14:30	..... Over a Cup of Tea
15:00	..... Concert Hour
15:15	..... News Summary
16:00	..... News Summary
16:30	..... Old Favourites
17:00	..... Classical Show Case
17:30	..... Pop Section
18:00	..... News Summary
18:05	..... Sports Round-up
18:30	..... Arabian Nights
19:00	..... Newsweek
19:30	..... Date with a Star
20:00	..... Evening Show
21:00	..... News Summary
21:05	..... News Summary
22:00	..... News Summary
23:00	..... News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Like It Here
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Receptions
07:00 World News 07:09
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Screen Partnerships 08:00 News 08:30 Music For A While 08:45 Olympic Report 09:00 World News 09:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sorah and Company 10:00 World News 10:30 Receptions 10:15 The Young Vision 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Wagonwheel 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music News 12:15 Science Through the Looking Glass 12:30 Consumer 12:45 World Service Shop Story 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Olympic Report 13:30 Omnibus 14:00 Newsweek 14:15 Brain of Britain 1954 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Sporting Stories 15:45 With Great Pleasure 16:30 Cricket 16:45 Olympic Report 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Hit Air 18:30 Science Through the Looking Glass 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Shiver in the Morning Dew 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Peabody's Choice 22:00 World News 22:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 22:30 Network UK 23:15 Like It Here 23:30 Counterpoint 23:45 Olympic Report 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Hot Air 01:30 Brain of Britain 1954

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 0563, 11740,
11925 and 15210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the
hawaii news summary; daily business
report, science and medicine, sports
report. VOA editorial and world and
U.S. opinion roundups; documentary
analysis: viewpoints: features 17:00
News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Special
English News and Features 18:00
News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Music Summary
19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30
Special English News and Features
20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Music
Summary 21:00 Newsline 21:30
Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial
22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 World
Radio Report

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENT	
FILM	
"Gone With The Wind" at the American Centre at 6:30 p.m.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club: Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre: Tel. 6610267	
American Centre: 44371	
British Council: 41520	
French Cultural Centre: 37009	
Goethe Institute: 41903	
Soviet Cultural Centre: 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre: 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre: 34777	
U.S. Cultural Centre: 66195	
Husseini Youth City: 667181	
Y.W.C.A.: 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A.: 664251	
Amman Municipal Library: 36111	
University of Jordan Library: 43555	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabel Lweibdeh, 374-00.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabel Hussein, 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdallah, 23541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabel Amman, 41559.	
Armenian Catholic Church: 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 775261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.	
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisni, 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
05:28 Fajr	
04:50 (Sunrise) Shuray	
11:41 Dhuhur	
18:21 Asr	
18:21 Maghreb	
19:51 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
21:15 Baghdad (RJ)	
21:50 Cairo (MS)	
23:30 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)	
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Aquaba port:	
Konkar Dories	
Texas	
Medhat	
Flyke	
Solice C	
Sasko Hawk	
Gratist	
Concord Doria	
Tokyo Maru	
Santa Hawk	
Lady Nisa	
K.Z. Michalos	
Anin Kawan and Sons Company, Tel. 22334 (six lines) at your service.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local currency rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	65.8/ 66.2
Dutch guilder	117.7/ 118.4
Egyptian pound	321.2/ 324.5
French franc	43.2/ 43.5
Irish drachm	340.6/ 344.3
Italian lire (for 100)	21.6/ 21.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	158.8/ 159.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1294.6/ 1301.3
Lebanese lira	63.2/ 64
Omani rial	1097/ 1106.6
Qatari riyal	104.9/ 105.4
Saudi riyal	110.1/ 111.6
Swedish crown	45.9/ 46.2
Swiss franc	157.3/ 158.2
Syrian lira	47.1/ 48.5
UAE dirham	105.2/ 105.6
U.S. sterling pound	504.5/ 507.5
U.S. dollar	386/ 388
West German mark	132.0/ 133.4
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be normal summery, with northerly moderate winds. In Aquaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Lowest high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	14/21
Aqaba	24/38
Desert	18/35
Jordan Valley	23/38

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 775111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	775121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	2290-3
Police rescue	192, 2111, 3777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	56340-1
Electric Power Co.	36341-2
Municipal water service	771125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre	81381-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn	44281-4
Akshik Maternity, J. Amn	42341
Jabal Amman Maternity	42352
Maltes, J. Amman	361-00
Palestine, Shamsani	664171-3
Shamsani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	84545-5
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	6657158
Al-Muasher Hospital	667227-4
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	665164
Italian, Al-Muhajir	771101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111
Army, Marka	91611

Mreish pharmacy	779010
Al Salam pharmacy	25290
Al Hayah pharmacy	56601
Modern pharmacy	30836
Khaled Th Al Walid pharmacy	674705
Sarah pharmacy	774497

TAXIS:

Touma taxi	44660
Jerusalem taxi	30655
Tamer taxi	666417
Khaled taxi	23715
Kurd taxi	841309
Waddah taxi	812454

IRBID

Dr. Mohammed Al Ta'ani	3711
Sheikh Salam pharmacy	5173

ZARQA:

Dr. Yehya Hajjir	84354
Belal pharmacy	[—]
Omar pharmacy	[—]

GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Local and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Anwar Aqrabawi	39578
Dr. Daoud Samhouri	778526

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (golden)	140 / 300
Apple (local)	300 / 250
Apple (starken)	340 / 300
Apricots	600 / 500
Apples	600 / 500
Banana	770 / 101
Banana (Mukammah)	240 / 210
Beans	260 / 240
Cabbage	150 / 120
Carrot	140 / 110
Cauliflower (white)	150 / 120
Cherries (all kinds)	300 / 170
Cucumber (large)	120 / 80
Cucumber (small)	120 / 80
Eggplant (large)	110 / 80
Eggplant (small)	130 / 100
Figs	400 / 300
Grapes	270 / 220
Lemon	200 / 160
Mallow	70 / 50
Marrow (large)	130 / 100
Marrow (small)	220 / 180
Melon (dry)	140 / 110
Okra	450 / 400
Oranges	350 / 300
Parsley	100 / 100
Peaches	500 / 450
Pepper (green)	160 / 130
Phans	130 / 120
Potatoes	220 / 190
Sweet Melon	160 / 120
Tomatoes	130 / 100

King receives more cables

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received two cables of congratulations Sunday from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of King Hussein's accession to the throne. In their cables the two leaders wished King Hussein continuing success in the leadership of the Jordanian people towards achieving their national aspirations.

Universities raise loans

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuter

AMMAN — The Arab Bank Ltd. is lead managing two four million dinar (\$10 million) government-guaranteed loans, one each for Jordan University and Yarmouk University, to cover capital expenditure, the Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation (JIFCORP) said Sunday.

The six-year syndicated loans from local banks carries an interest rate of 8 1/4 per cent plus 1 1/2 commission, with a three-year grace period, syndication participant JIFCORP said.

Local finance houses are also arranging a four-million-dinar bond issue for the Jordan Water Authority. The 10-year issue will be released for subscription on Oct. 1, carrying nine per cent interest and will amortise in 1993.

Romanian delegation discusses centres, quotas

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian-Romanian joint committee started its meetings Sunday at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism to discuss issues related to determining the lists of goods which will be allocated for the Jordanian trade centre in Bucharest and the Romanian trade centre in Amman.

The setting up of the two trade centres is an implementation of a

trade agreement signed between the two countries.

The current meetings are a continuation of discussions held by the joint committee during its last meetings in Bucharest last May when it agreed to allocate \$2 million to each of the centres for the remainder of this year provided that the quota of each centre will be increased next year.

The Jordanian side in the talks is led by Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani while the Romanian side is led by the consultant at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade Angel Emil.

The visiting Romanian delegation Sunday visited the Amman Chamber of Industry and was briefed by the chamber's deputy director general, Mr. Abdul Hamid Omar, on its activities. Cooperation between the industrial sectors of the two countries was discussed during this visit.

Mabrouk!

All the staff at the Jordan Times extend their best wishes to Samir Jouaneh and Lana Masoud on the occasion of their marriage. In spite of the inconvenience caused by Samir's absence from the newspaper.

Congratulations to Jamal Al Dmour and Fahimeh Najdawi who fitted the ball and chain earlier this month. Who's next?



Press and Publication Department Director-General Ahmad Al 'Utoum (centre) talks with deputy editor-in-chief of Xin Hua News Agency Mu

Guang Ren and his accompanying Chinese press delegation Sunday (Petra photo)

Chinese press delegation discusses cooperation, news exchange with Petra

AMMAN (Petra) — Cooperation and news exchange between the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, and the New China News Agency, Xin Hua, were discussed at a meeting held Sunday at the Petra offices here between Petra Director General Jawad Maraga and the visiting Chinese press delegation led by Xin Hua Agency deputy editor-in-chief Mu Guang Ren.

Receiving Mr. Ren and the accompanying delegation Sunday

was Director General of the Press and Publications Department Ahmad Al 'Utoum who briefed the delegation about the Jordanian media institutions and their activities as well as the facilities provided by the department to the foreign press. The meeting also discussed information exchange and cooperation between Jordan and China.

Earlier on Sunday, the Chinese

press delegation visited the Jordan Press Foundation where they met with the Director General and the editors.

Jordan's imports, exports drop

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's imports went down by JD 39,184,000 during last year, according to a spokesman for the General Statistics Department who was quoted Sunday in the local Arab daily Al Dustour.

He said that the value of Jordan's imports during last year reached JD 1103,310,400 while the value of imports during the preceding year was JD 1142,493,400.

Jordan's national exports decreased by JD 53,952,800 during last year compared with 1982, he said. Jordan's national exports were valued at JD 210,574,700 during 1983 compared with JD 264,527,500 in 1982.

Ministry replies to questions on teaching systems

Low Tawjihi pass rate not irregular, Bashaireh says

AMMAN (Petra) — Results of the General Secondary Certificate Examination for the year 1984 were lower than results in previous years. However, they are not irregular since the results vary from one year to another, Director of Examinations at the Ministry of Education Ahmad Al Bashaireh has said.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Bashaireh attributed the low pass rate and the low average grades to many factors including the absence of the general examinations which were previously held after the sixth elementary class and the third preparatory class until the year 1975.

The absence of these examinations, Dr. Bashaireh said, contributed to the low pass rate because when such examinations were held 75 per cent of students obtained high enough grades to join the secondary education cycle, but without the examinations all students could continue with their secondary education.

Another important factor behind the low pass rate, Dr. Bashaireh said, was the large number of external students (31 per cent) who sat this year's examination and lowered the overall pass rate.

Social necessity

In reply to a question about whether the examination measures the student's achievements or not, Dr. Bashaireh said that examinations are an academic and social necessity in all communities and that there is no contradiction between examinations and any other methods geared at developing the quality of education. Examinations, he added, are means for improving education.

Asked if there is a new educational trend to create new cadres needed by society, other than those who pursue their university education, Dr. Bashaireh said, "In my opinion there is no relation between the needs of society and the results of the examination, since the results and the nature of the examination is governed by the curricula."

Asked if there is an evaluation of the examination's questions and their results, Dr. Bashaireh said that questions and results are assessed annually with a view to benefiting for future examinations.

Two-term system

In reply to a question about the two semester system and whether he is in favour of such a system or against it, Dr. Bashaireh said that he personally prefers the two-semester system to the one semester system, because it gives the student an opportunity to assess his work during the first semester to benefit of the results of this first term.

Asked about students' weakness in the English language, he said that weakness in English is not restricted to students in Jordan but that it is a common phenomenon to be found everywhere, particularly as it is a second language and not an official language. "Since the use of English language is restricted to the class per-

iods, it is not expected that the standard of the students will be any better under the present circumstances. However, an acceptable standard in English can be achieved by providing the qualified teachers and not resorting to the use of Arabic during the English lessons, in addition to organising cultural activities in English," said Dr. Bashaireh.

"Students can also improve their English by listening to English programmes and reading books and newspapers in English," Dr. Bashaireh added.

Private schools

Replying to a question about the high pass rate achieved by students from private schools, Dr. Bashaireh said that the results did not show that all the excellent students were from private schools. Dr. Bashaireh said that a quick review of the 1984 Tawjihi results reveals that out of the top ten females in the literary stream, eight of these girls came from private schools. However, he added, out of the top ten male students in the literary stream, only one of the boys amongst the ten came from a private school.

In the scientific stream no female student amongst the top ten was from a private school, while three male students from private schools were among the top ten students in this stream, Dr. Bashaireh said.

Indeed, Dr. Bashaireh added, the pass rate in the government schools is higher than the private schools if the latter is taken as a whole unit.

"However a small number of private schools are enjoying good educational standards," he said, "but in the end all schools in the country are Jordanian schools."

Third Jerash Festival presents lively, multiform programme of dance

The Third Jerash Festival, due to open on Aug. 16, will present a 16-day programme of song, dance, drama, poetry, music and displays. As a preview to the cultural festival, the Jordan Times is presenting two articles highlighting both the visiting and local artists who will be presenting their varied programmes at the festival. In this first preview the multiform dance shows are highlighted.

By a Jordan Times
Staff Writer

AMMAN — Dance is defined as a rhythmic movement; usually to music, to leap and skip about, a series of motions and steps or to bob up and down. The varied dance programme of the Third Jerash Festival embraces all these definitions and adds the preserved traditions of nations in the form of folkloric dances.

Whether you prefer to clap along with the local Dabke and Samer dances, or if the graceful pirouettes and jetes of the ballet are more to your tastes, the Jerash Festival dance programme has something for everyone.

This year's festival has a greater emphasis on local participation and in line with this policy there are 23 local dance troupes taking

will also be presenting their graceful Russian leaps and perfected dance steps, complete with authentic costumes, during the festival.

International flavour

The foreign participants at the festival are certain to add an international and exotic flavour to the dance programme with nine countries presenting a variety of dances including ballet, traditional folkloric dances and contemporary dance.

The National Folklore Troupe of Iraq will be presenting a programme of national and traditional dances in their regional costumes. During last year's festival the common Arab heritage was more than striking despite the variations and adaptations in costume and style of dance. Again, it will be interesting to compare the differences and similarities between the Jordanian and Iraqi dance troupes.

Dance troupes from West Germany, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Sierra Leone promise to add variety and interest to the folkloric dance programme. These five countries will display their own particular traditions and cultural background through their national costumes and different dance styles.

Rural origins

The members of the Bitburg Folklore Dance Group from West Germany are all young amateurs from the small town of Bitburg near the Belgium-Luxembourg border. The troupe will be presenting a programme of dance and pantomime drawn from the rural origins and lifestyle in the Rhineland dressed in copies of the costumes worn in the Bitburg region during the 18th century.

The merriment and daily life of the village will be depicted in a series of dances including the Beer Dance, the Dance of the Masons, the Cuckoo-Waltz and the Windmill Dance. The troupe has appeared in several festivals in Europe and their appearance at the Jerash Festival will be their first show in the Middle East. The Harmanli Folklore Troupe from Bulgaria and the Gymnik Folklore Troupe from Czechoslovakia will present a repertoire of dances from the ethnographic regions of their countries. The Harmanli group is an amateur troupe formed in 1953 who will perform a series of dances with different themes and choreographic staging. Included in their programme for the Jerash Festival are love dances, ritual dances and the nany-goat dance in addition to a variety of regional dances. The Gymnik troupe, founded in 1964, will be presenting rural folklore



dances from the Slovakia region.

Balangies and Yellies

Balangies, idliophones and Yellies will be features of the Sierra Leone National Dance Troupe. Balangies and idliophones are musical instruments whilst a Yellie is a poet, narrator of history, origins and genealogies. — a voice from the past.

The troupe is truly a national dance troupe as all the members

have been selected from all the tribes in the country who together manifest the traditions, customs, creativity and culture of the people of Sierra Leone. Their show promises to display the authentic and indigenous forms of African dance in an exciting and unusual programme.

Ballet lovers are also in for a treat at the Jerash Festival with two ballet troupes presenting very different displays of their art. The French troupe, Ballet du Nord, will be performing the timeless classical form of ballet with absolute precision whilst the vibrant colours and dynamic mixture of cultures from Colombia will be illustrated in the exuberant rhythms of the Ballet de Colombia.

Colombian dance

The Ballet de Colombia pro-



The twenty members of the French Ballet du Nord troupe will add a touch of variety to the Jerash Festival dance programme with their classical and modern choreography. (J.T. file photo)

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gramme incorporates the various styles and cultures of the Indians, Spaniards, Negroes and Americans from the Atlantic Coast, through the Central plains and the Andes, to the Pacific Coast, which together make up one of the richest folklores in Latin America.

In total contrast, contemporary, Renaissance and popular dances and music will be presented by the international troupe "Up With People." This group comprises live international casts of 125 students from 22 countries. Who combine entertainment with community involvement.

Over the past 15 years, Up With People has performed live to an estimated ten million people as part of their aim to promote human understanding and communication between different cultures. All these various dance troupes can be seen at the Jerash Festival which runs from Aug. 16-31.

The Jordan Times will present a second feature in tomorrow's newspaper on the foreign and local artists who will be taking part in the drama, music, poetry and other displays at the Jerash Festival.



There will be plenty of folkloric dances at the coming Jerash Festival from Jordan and abroad. The Gymnik Troupe from Czechoslovakia (above) will present their dances from the rural regions in national costume whilst the Ma'an Folklore Troupe (below) will perform their particular variation of the Jordanian Dabke and Samer dances.



The exotic, vibrant costumes of the Ballet de Colombia (above) illustrate the rich cultural background of Latin America. The international dance troupe Up With People (below) will present a lively medley of contemporary and popular music during the Jerash Festival (J.T. file photos)



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Jordan Times

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Too weak to take a helping hand

By Tareq Masarweh

THE SOVIET new peace proposal for the Middle East has something in common with the Brezhnev proposals, the Fez Arab summit plan, the U.S.-Soviet statement, the Venice Declaration and the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. They all lack the dynamics for implementation. It is not that the Soviet Union or Western Europe or other international powers that support peace are not serious enough or unable to take steps towards achieving peace, but because peace efforts and political settlements normally come up as an outcome of a conflict involving two powers. The situation in this region is totally different.

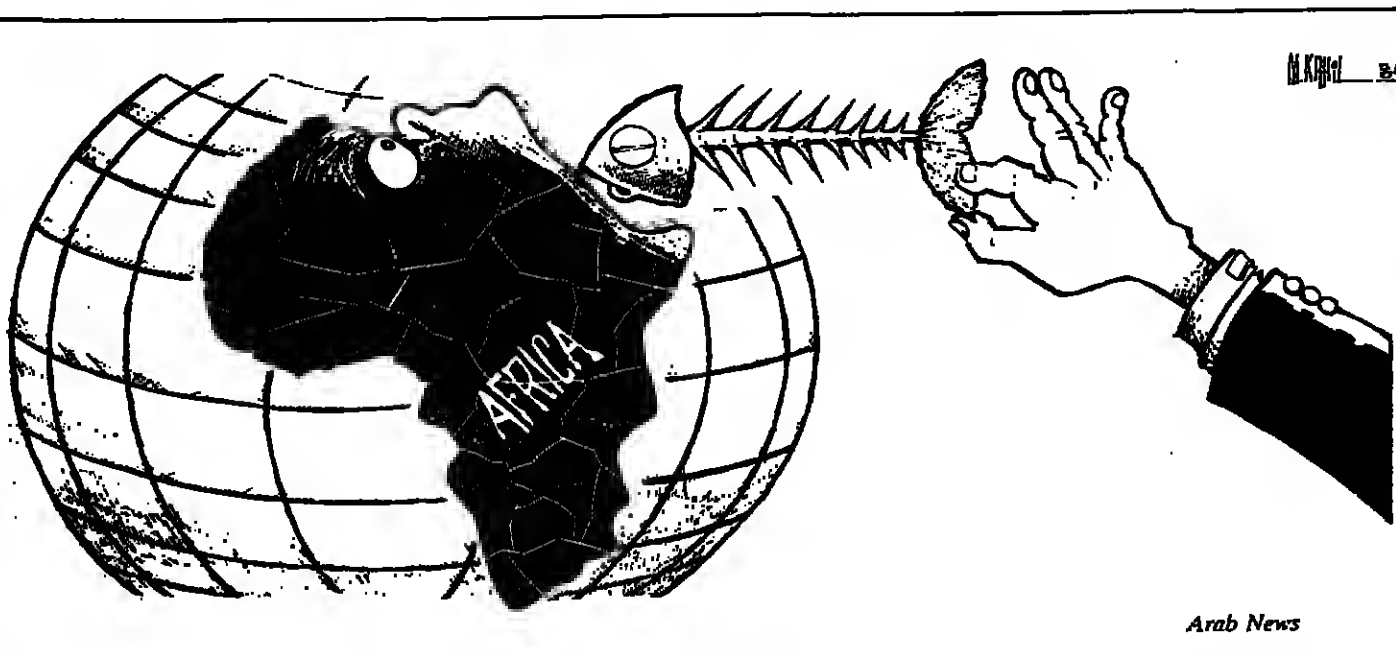
What we have here is: an American-Israeli power which holds all three options: war and peace, no-war and no-peace and above all the occupied Arab territories, namely the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and South Lebanon. In contrast, the Arabs do not possess any options. They are not able to wage war, unwilling to accept defeat and capitulation and are demanding to achieve what they failed to do in the battlefield.

The Arabs accepted peace and offered it to Israel through the Fez peace plan. This plan entailed recognition of the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace, including Israel, in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands. But, the Israeli prime minister told them that the state of Israel is in no need of Arab recognition, and it is the Arabs who need to be recognised by Israel. The Arabs, who offered a plan for peace, should, if they were turned down, be able to have an alternative plan: war; but this is not viable, at least for the present.

In the light of this painful situation, the Soviet Union might find itself powerless to implement a peace plan that would be favourable to its Arab friends, who in turn have proved too weak to benefit from this friendship. The Soviet Union has proved its credibility through its relationship with Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Korea, eastern Europe, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. These countries benefitted from this superpower to create political and military realities on the ground.

The Soviet Union tries hard through peace plans to encourage Western Europe, particularly France, to make moves to exercise pressure on Washington to curtail its unlimited support for the Israeli aggressor. But the Soviet Union finds no ray of hope coming from the Arab states, which now suffer a state of paralysis and deterioration, and which have failed to adopt a stand that might encourage Western Europe to draw Washington's attention to the dangers inherent in Israel's policies and their impact on European interests.

The Europeans were alarmed by Washington's stand vis a vis the possibility for the Iran-Iraq war to expand in the Gulf causing a disruption of oil supplies to their countries. The Europeans were dismayed at Washington's indifference to the consequences of such expansion, and they knew that only two per cent of the Gulf's oil reaches the United States. They also knew that the U.S. is interested in marketing Latin American oil so as to enable these countries to pay back debts due to U.S. banks. Yet, the Europeans were more alarmed at the reaction of the Arabs towards the possibility of an expansion of the war. The Europeans saw that the Arabs, faced with Iran's threats, have become more dependent on the United States.



Sudan hungers despite potential wealth

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

GEZIRA, Sudan — Some of the richest farmland in Africa stretches into the distance between the Blue and the White Nile. Yet Africa's largest country is also one of its most economically troubled. Battered by a huge foreign debt, Sudan is struggling to improve its infrastructure, plagued by recurrent bad harvests and facing an uncertain future as an oil exporter. "It's really one of the poorest, richest countries in the region," said a British agricultural expert who has surveyed the irrigation channels and cultivated fields. "The problem is how to realise that potential."

Sudan faces awesome economic difficulties by any standards. Foreign debt is estimated by Western banking sources at almost nine billion dollars. Interest alone consumes all the country's export earnings. Fuel supplies were so low last week that the continued availability of electricity and petrol

hinged on the docking of just one tanker at Port Sudan.

Saudi Arabia gave Sudan free oil earlier this year, but the flow has stopped and expensive short-term oil purchases lie behind much of the country's cash-flow problem.

Almost no reliable official figures are available, but Western experts put inflation at almost 40 per cent. Sudan is kept from bankruptcy by a safety net of foreign aid. It received \$148 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1983 and in December signed a letter of intent for a 1984 standby loan.

Foreign bilateral donors pledged \$740 million in aid in January 1983. The biggest donor is the United States, with an annual \$190 million.

The government has managed to reschedule much of its debt. Official creditors agreed in February to accept only \$20 million of 500 million due last year. Private creditors rescheduled interest and

principal by accepting \$30 million of 76 million due. Negotiations are continuing.

To comply with IMF guidelines, Sudan has cut government spending and tightened import controls. Videos, air conditioners and cars are among items which may no longer be imported legally.

Western experts see a slowly improving but essentially bleak picture for the years ahead. They believe rises in agricultural export earnings, tightened imports and oil production can help reduce, but not wipe out, Sudan's debt. Sudan's main crops are cotton, sugar, sorghum, groundnuts and sesame. It is also an important livestock producer.

Prospects for cotton prices look good in 1984, but the outlook for other crops is unclear and Sudan's livestock has been hit by disease. Most foreign aid schemes are linked to agricultural improvement, and Western experts give credit to the government of President Jaafar Numeiri for setting Sudan on the right course.

But political turbulence has hit the country's plans. Work on the Jonglei Canal project, a key farming scheme, has been halted by southern secessionist guerrilla activity.

The Chevron oil company has stopped its exploration in main oil-prospecting areas for the same reason and company officials say only one small site is in operation. Even if Sudan were to get oil production going — which for the moment looks uncertain — its problems would not be solved.

Optimistic assessments put the country's potential export earnings from oil at no more than \$200 million a year, against a balance of payments deficit of \$600 million.

Western experts remain confident that Sudan has good long-term economic prospects based on its agricultural richness. But political uncertainty, an almost total absence of commercial credit, poor infrastructure and the mountain of foreign debt remain major problems.

A different Mediterranean after the war

By Momir Stojkovic

WORLD WAR II and the changes it has brought in its wake constitute a significant turning-point in the historical development of the Mediterranean. They, as well as earlier developments, have greatly influenced the current state of international relations in the region. However, the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean is characterised, in the first place, by the relations that emerged in the course of 1967-1968 and in subsequent years as a result of important socio-political changes and convulsions in the internal development of the majority of the countries of the region and strategic changes in regional and global relations which have taken place since then. The most important among these processes are:

In the June 1967 war, Israel, supported by the USA, occupied the remaining parts of Palestine, the Syrian Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai as far as Suez which unveiled Israel's tendency to expand at the expense of Arab territories and the inability of Arab countries and of Egypt, as the largest and strongest among them, to resist Israeli aggression without the assistance and support of the USSR and the Socialist and non-aligned countries. Owing to this, the Socialist countries — with the exception of Romania — broke diplomatic relations with Israel.

Moshe Dayan stated in 1968: "Our fathers had reached the borders recognised by the United Nations Plan on the Partition of Palestine in 1949. Our generation attained the 1949 borders, which was much more than the Partition Plan. The six-day war shifted these borders to the Suez Canal, the Jordan River and the Golan Heights. But this is not the end because, after the present cease-fire, there will occur a new

shift of borders which will stretch across the Jordan River and perhaps into Lebanon and even Central Syria."

In that war, the two superpowers found themselves on opposite sides, openly supporting "their protégés" but avoiding the danger of themselves being drawn into the conflict (through contacts over the "red phone" when the conflict was at its climax). This resulted in a quick cease-fire. This was a completely new position in the relations between the two superpowers in comparison with the year 1956 when both of them, together with other countries, had enabled President Nasser to "win the war after having lost the battle."

The Soviet Fleet made its appearance in the Mediterranean. This amounted, objectively, to support for Arab countries but it also marked the beginning of a prolonged presence and confrontation with the fleet of the other superpower in this region. The situation in the Mediterranean became increasingly unstable as confrontation unavoidably threatens the independence and integrity of Mediterranean countries, of non-aligned countries in particular.

Several Palestinian political and military organisations emerged then from deep anonymity and clandestinity owing to disappointment with the policies of Arab countries and the then existing Palestine Liberation Organisation led by "traditional" leaders, and to the growth of awareness of the necessity of struggle for the right to self-determination and establishment of an independent Palestinian state. As a result of this and under the influence of the United Nations adopted Resolution 242 calling for "the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied" in that war and for "the termination

of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats and acts of force."

In the same year, 1967, there was a flare-up in the Cyprus crisis and a military coup d'Etat was staged in Greece ushering in a seven-year period of "dictatorship of colonels". The conflicting interests of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus, the Greek policy of "Enosis", on the one hand, and the Turkish policy of "Taksim" on the other hand, according to the USA of priority to strategic over political interests in relations regarding Cyprus and Greek-Turkish relations as well as the involvement of the USA in Greek and Turkish internal political affairs have, since then, seriously affected political life in the three countries, the relations between them, the policy and position of the USA and NATO in the Eastern Mediterranean and the policies of other actors in the region. The Turkish Greek dispute over the possession of the continental shelf in the Aegean Sea further complicated these relations rendering them even more complex a few years later.

Political ferment in Greece and the crisis provoked by the failure of military intervention in Cyprus, aimed at overthrowing the legal government of President Makarios, in 1974, led to the downfall of the Military Junta and the beginning of democratisation of political life in Greece as well as to the latter's withdrawal from the military organisation of NATO. The Turkish troops landed on Cyprus. Further complications in the relations between the two ethnic communities on the island led to the threat of establishment of a

separate "state" of Cypriot Turks and later, in 1983, to the proclamation of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus which — with the exception of Turkey — has not been recognised by any other state.

Owing to President De Gaulle's dominant influence on his country's foreign policy, France withdrew, in 1969, from the military organisation of NATO (this had been already announced in 1967) with a view to ensuring national independence autonomously and strengthening the might of France as a great power. Actually, President De Gaulle attached very great importance to the French nuclear "force de frappe" as a means of ensuring French national security, political independence and the realisation of the idea of — "France above all". According to De Gaulle, the "force de frappe" was not only a military but also a political means of bringing the country into the inner circle of nuclear powers. As early as 1964, he emphasised: "We will continue our atomic efforts in the short, medium and long term convinced... that we are thus providing France with a means of ensuring its security and independence as well as its action in favour of equilibrium and peace in the world". On the basis of this, French military theoreticians have developed the concept of "proportional intimidation" as a deterrent to which nuclear polycentrism contributes in particular. This showed distrust in the U.S. strategy of flexible response, as early stated by President Pompidou when he said that the strategy of the USA "increases the danger threatening the French."

Dr. Momir Stojkovic is a professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Belgrade University. He contributed this article to Review of International Affairs, Belgrade.

Zia prolongs guessing game on election time

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — "Elections" is the word Pakistanis will be waiting to hear when President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq stands up to deliver his traditional Independence Day address on Tuesday.

The question of the method and timing of polls has dominated the political scene here ever since Gen. Zia announced last August that he would end seven years of martial law by elections for a civilian parliament before March 1985.

The banned opposition, which greeted Gen. Zia's promise with two months of violent protests demanding immediate polls, has settled down to wait until the president picks a date.

But by all indications, Gen. Zia — who has twice cancelled promised polls since his 1977 coup — plans to talk more about his Islamisation programme than elections.

"He wants to prolong the guessing game as much as possible," one senior civil servant said. "It's done him well so far and he will use it right down to the end."

Skilful playing of the guessing game put Gen. Zia back in command of the domestic political scene after last year's protests, the strongest challenge to his rule to date.

He announced last August that the presidency would be strengthened and a military-dominated national security council to oversee political life set up.

Two days later, the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) launched a protest drive which surprised almost everybody by turning into a near rebellion in southern Pakistan.

Crowds in rural areas of Sindh province attacked jails, burned banks, blocked roads and clashed with police for two months until their faltering movement was smothered by a virtual army take-over. Officials said 60 people died in the unrest. The MRD counted over 250 deaths.

Gen. Zia, 60 on Sunday, hinted at flexibility but never wavered from his controversial plan and stubbornly refused to set an election date.

He also left the mode of elections open, while frequently expressing his preference for non-party polls, carefully-screened candidates and a short campaign period which the opposition describes as "the selections".

Since January, Gen. Zia has taken several steps in preparation for the polls, banning the often unruly student unions, banning political reporting from the press and promoting trusted generals to jobs qualifying them for seats on the national security council.

His government has also drafted controversial Islamic laws on evidence and compensation in murder cases which women's rights groups argue are biased against women.

The drafts are expected to be enacted by martial law ordinance soon to pave the way for Islamic "qazi" (judge) courts, a network of clergy-run courts meant to provide swift and cheap justice for the common man.

Another step, which Gen. Zia is expected to announce on Tuesday, will be the introduction of prayer committees in all villages and city neighbourhoods to ensure that all Muslims pray five times a day.

"Islamisation is the main plank in Gen. Zia's electoral platform and he wants to introduce these measures to prove he is serious about it," one Western diplomat commented. "Introducing them can also help him justify seven years of martial law, since he can say it took that long to enact these far-reaching changes in Pakistani law."

Opposition leaders say they will not disclose their strategy until Gen. Zia announces the election date.

Party activists in the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province, say the large turnout for local council elections last September at the height of the Sind protests showed that people there were not dissatisfied with Gen. Zia's rule.

In rural Sind, scene of last year's most violent protests, armed robbery and kidnapping has risen to alarming proportions in recent months and police chiefs have been brought in from as far away as the Afghan border to beef up the force there.

Some of the well-armed bandits are outright criminals, but others are unemployed university graduates or Sindhi nationalists opposed to the military government, political sources in Karachi say.

"I'm not sure the daocits (bandits) are as well organised as the protesters last year," said a member of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the largest opposition group. "But they are heavily armed and could embarrass Zia during the campaign."

LETTERS

Imbalance in the books?

To the Editor:

THE RECENT move by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to new premises raises some questions of economical inequity. The cutting of food rations for refugees due to a budget deficit and the delay in awarding UNRWA teachers an overdue, but still minimal, pay increase for the same reason do not seem to correlate with a move to larger, more expensive headquarters.

Whilst the commendable and necessary services provided by UNRWA are duly appreciated, there appears to be an imbalance in the accounts. If there is such a large financial deficit that rations need to be cut, how can UNRWA afford to move their offices at great expense? Surely the individual's need for basic food commodities is greater than the need for more convenient office space?

Ideally, one would imagine that the cause would be the prime concern of any humanitarian organisation such as UNRWA and that dedication to this cause would be motivation enough without the need for spacious accommodation. Many organisations operating out of one-roomed offices succeed in providing much-needed services for needy people.

UNRWA, however, does have an enormous and difficult task. Perhaps this new move is part of a restructuring process aimed at improving services and reorganising the system more efficiently; there has to be some good reason behind it.

Robots may threaten domestic pets

Engineers in Britain and the United States are trying to lay the foundation of a major industry in home robots which could perform household chores, act as security guards and even take on the role of household pet. Peter Martin reports.

LONDON — Half a dozen or so small groups of "maverick" engineers in Britain and the U.S. are attempting to lay the foundations for what they believe will be the end of the century's major industry in home robots.

According to their advocates, these machines will be nothing like the lumbering industrial robots that have appeared in increasing numbers on factory floors over the past decade.

The home gadgets will be small — no more than a metre tall. They will trundle around the home doing useful jobs such as cleaning the floor and acting as security guards.

Unlike the industrial versions, most of which are no more than computer-controlled mechanical arms, home-trained robots will receive signals from the outside world via sensors such as TV cameras.

The machines will steer around obstacles and, with their own built-in intelligence, react to unforeseen events. In this way, for example, the hardware could act as a domestic help to a disabled

person or make cats and dogs redundant by taking on the role of a household pet.

"You've seen the factory and office automated — now it's the turn of people's houses," enthuses Mr. Robert Sachs, vice president of Hurobot, a company in Carlsbad, California, which sells a home robot called Hubot.

"Domestic robots are going to be a major industry — in 20 years every home will have one," says Mr. John Reekie, managing director of Reekie Research, of Twickenham, near London. Mr. Reekie plans this autumn to introduce a home robot for what he considers the affordable price of £750 (\$975). Most of the machines sold so far have been from U.S. manufacturers and have cost several thousand dollars.

One of the most promising devices now on sale is the Hero Junior, made by Heath Company of St. Joseph, Michigan, and introduced earlier this year.

The machine moves around the floor, sings songs with its voice-synthesiser chip and plays a game called "Cowboys and Robots". In

the U.S., include RB Robot, of Golden, Colorado, and Androbot, of Sunnyvale, California.

RB Robots' products include the RB5X, which costs \$2,295 for the basic model (a mechanical arm adds a further \$1,495 to the price). Androbot sells the \$1,600 TOPO and is introducing BOB, short for Brain on Board, which is described as a computer on wheels and will sell for \$4,000.

Efforts in Britain in home robots have concentrated on static devices which look like miniature versions of industrial robots. The gadgets are generally bought by schools and colleges to teach students programming. They have few domestic applications. The machines normally have arms with several joints and can lift small loads.

Probably the world leader in this type of device is Colne Robotics, of Twickenham, which since it started in 1981 has sold 2,000 small robots, called Armroids, at £500 each. Half these machines, which are controlled by a desk-top microcomputer, have been exported.

Other U.K. companies that sell similar machines are Powertran Cybernetics, of Andover, and L. W. Staines, a company in east

London whose main business is as an engineering subcontractor.

L. W. Staines has sold about 15 of its £2,000 OGRE robots, which can lift three kilograms. Customers have included industrial concerns such as the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority and Philips. The latter have used the machines as lightweight versions of industrial robots.

Mr. Reekie of Reekie Research is one of the main figures in the emerging U.K. home-robots industry. He set up Colne Robotics before leaving in March to found his new company, Reekie Research also makes mobile robots for use outside the home, for example, in hazardous places such as nuclear reactors.

The home robot that Mr. Reekie plans to sell in the autumn will be about a metre tall and will come in modules. The cheapest version will cost £150 — this will buy a base with tracks, a microprocessor unit and a racking system in which to put optional boards of electronic components that add intelligence.

Like most of the other home machines, Mr. Reekie's device will run on batteries.

For £750, a purchaser will obtain a more sophisticated machine

that contains extra electronic hardware. It will contain sensors for navigation and with a mechanical arm pick up loads of up to one kilogram — for example, the hardware could distribute drinks at parties.

Mr. Reekie hopes to sell 3,000 machines in the first year — mainly to hobbyists who may add hardware and software that they have created themselves. "In a few years, we will see an enormous software industry in creating new programmes to give robots different personalities."

Universal Machine Intelligence, of London, will sell early next year a home robot similar in price to the American models. Mr. Geoffrey Henny, the managing director, hopes to sell 500-1,000 units in the first year, mostly in the U.S.

He says that the home-robots industry is still in its infancy. People expect robots to look like the machines in films such as "Star Wars" and are disappointed when the hardware is much less sophisticated. "We are in the same stage as the computer industry in the 1960s — we are still trying to make the pre-Model T," — Financial Times news feature.

Randa Habib's Corner

Fight sonic pollution

A FRIEND coming to pick up his friend, a husband to pick up his wife, a wife her daughter ... beep-beep-beep an all the neighbourhood jumps. Because one is late and the other does not bother to come down, the result is great noise whether early in the morning, at the time of siesta or late at night. Nothing seems to stop some people tooting their horns whenever they feel like it.

It is not only that. The horn seems to have become a trend. People are beginning to sound their horns for everything and anything. The gas trucks stop near your house and blows its horn to attract the attention of people who need to change their gas cylinders. Much more practical than staying in their shops waiting for customers to call in.

As it is summer time now, ice cream are found everywhere, also with their horns and music parades calling on people to try an icecream cone. Of course there are also taxi cars passing and blowing horn to attract potential clients in the streets instead of waiting for clients to wave.

At the traffic lights, when the colour is yellow, listen to the sonic orchestra coming from nervous drivers in a hurry. Also sirens and horns come your way in different styles although they are forbidden by the traffic law.

There is again the horn which crowns the victory of a football team touring the streets of Amman to mark their "triumph." Last but not least, convoys of wedding cars. Here the horn is part of the ceremonies. Powerful loud horns which seem endless, invading and encroaching in a festive and confusing manner.

A horn which seems to say "we are happy ... you should be too" does not take into consideration those who are sick, in distress or at grief, victims of sonic pollution.

Nightmare disease threatens Paris

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

PARIS — Rabies has crept to the very edge of Paris and experts are warning that it is only a matter of time before an unsuspecting Parisian falls victim to one of nature's most nightmarish killers.

An average of 10 rabid animals are shot in France every day and, although no human has been infected for 60 years, the probability of a human death is now so strong that government officials even think they know how it will happen.

A visitor to the suburban woodland will allow an unexpectedly friendly stray dog or fox to lick his hand, and then go home thinking no more of the incident.

The disease will penetrate to his nervous system through a break in the skin — it may be a nick so small he is not aware of it — but he will let the chance of prevention through vaccination slip by.

Which 10 or seven weeks later, he begins to notice the fatigue and muscle pains which are the first symptoms, he will already be condemned to a terrible death. There is no record of anyone surviving rabies.

The victim will soon begin to suffer agonies of nervous pain, with the slightest stimulus sending him into convulsions. He will crave water but will throw it if offered it, injuring himself if not restrained.

In earlier times in France he might have been smothered between two mattresses. Today doctors can offer only drugs, darkness and silence to ease his five-day descent towards coma and inevitable death.

It is a frightening possibility, concedes Robert Lignieres, the Agriculture Ministry official who co-ordinates the fight against rabies, but it is not a remote one.

Since 1968, when the disease arrived in France, 28,700 rabid animals of all species have been

killed. We believe that represents between 20 and 25 per cent of the total.

The statistics say that when you pass that level, then you are going to have a human death," he told Reuters.

As the totals mount, the disease spreads, with every few months bringing it nearer Paris.

This year for the first time rabid foxes have been shot in woodland near Paris's northern airport at Roissy, just six kilometres (four miles) from the suburbs and 25 kilometres from Notre Dame Cathedral at the heart of the city.

Mr. Lignieres does not expect to see the disease stalking the streets and boulevards, although he has tough measures in hand should that happen.

Foxes, which are the main carriers of rabies, do not come into Paris but they have brought it to suburban forests much favoured by Parisians for Sunday outings.

In the first stages of rabies animals lose their natural caution and will readily approach people. Country people are aware of the danger, says Mr. Lignieres, but city dwellers might well be charmed to touch an apparently friendly fox or badger.

"That is what worries me most. If somebody is bitten then they are afraid and they report it. If they are licked they do not see the danger, and it is not enough just to wash your hands."

Beyond the Paris suburbs rabies is found in 29 of France's 95 departments or counties, covering the eastern quarter of the country.

Residents there, and in another 16 departments considered threatened, must have pet dogs and cats vaccinated. A bounty of 150 francs (\$18) is also paid for every fox shot.

When rabies came to France in 1968, the first case was reported by a farmer near the West German border who shot a fox in his farmyard after it attacked his chickens in broad daylight.

China's third largest island has little contact with outside world

By Todd Carrel

CHONGMING, China — The old peasant squinted into the wind as he trudged across the field with another armful of reeds. His grandson toddled behind him.

In another field, lined green by sprigs of winter wheat, a youth transported from the city kicked at the blocky earth with his scuffed brown shoes. The gesture was the last step in a cycle of kneeling, hacking, pacing, and cursing.

Zhang Wei, the youth, said he had been digging irrigation ruts into the flat expanse all day.

The peasant and Zhang Wei live on a finger-shaped island at the mouth of the Yangtze River called Chongming.

Turbulent passage

The island is a rural county administered as part of China's largest metropolis — Shanghai. It lies about 32 miles north of the city's core, a 40-minute ferry ride followed by a two-hour ferry trip across the pitching brown waters of the Yangtze.

Formed by mud and silt, Chongming's 418 square miles make it China's largest alluvial island. It also is the country's third largest island after Taiwan, the lone bastion where Chinese Nationalists hold sway, and Hainan, the sultry island of rubber trees, rice paddies, and rain forests in the South China Sea.

On windswept Chongming, old women in ankle-length blue wrap-around aprons bend to cut grass. Farmers plant wheat between rows of cotton and grow broad beans on elevated footpaths.

Water buffalo graze on marshy tracts along the river and brush by men who climb down levees to gather reeds. Lines of barges bump over Yangtze River whitecaps just off the coast.

Records show that generations of farmers for at least 1,300 years have struggled with Chongming's hard clay and made it a land of cotton, wheat, rape, and rice crisscrossed by canals and riverlets.

During a drive past cedar trees and cabbage patches, Yan Yan Zhong, a spokesman for the foreign office, said crops can sprout on land in the same year that it has been reclaimed.

"The earth is rich because of the alluvium," he said. "Farmers start by planting reeds for two reasons: to hold the soil together, then to fertilise it."

Shoals now produce

Locals claim that since "Liberation" in 1949, the year the Communist established their rule over China, sturdy peasants and labourers from the cities have transformed hundreds of square miles of shoals into productive land. The island has increased in area by one-third in the past decade.

Chongming has long taken in earth stolen from inland provinces along the 3,906-mile sweep of the powerful Yangtze. Now it absorbs surplus workers. Farmers from Jiangsu province to the north have been invited in to cultivate its land. Reluctant youths from the cities — where there are too few jobs for too many people — have been sent over by the government to hoe its fields and help in its factories.

In recent years, 130,000 of these "educated youth" have joined Chongming's 630,000 natives, Yan said.

Most of them live in dormitories on eight state farms that bend around the northern coast, farms with names such as "Red Star," "New Ocean," and "Leap Forward" that may have had a glorious ring in bygone days. But for some impatient city youths, the idea of being transported to toil in this isolated hinterland never took root.

Zhang Wei was plucked from Shanghai 11 years ago. Local peasants routinely wear patched work clothes to the fields. Zhang claws at the earth dressed in city clothes: loafers, gray cotton pants, blue shirt, light brown wool sweater, and blue cap.

He earns about \$30 a month



A woman and child gather reeds on Chongming Island, around which the Yangtze River flows near the end of its 3,906-mile rush to the sea (National Geographic photo)

and sees no prospects for much change in his life.

"I'm afraid I may never be able to move back to the city," he said as he surveyed a parched field. "And now things are too expensive to consider marriage."

Workers shifted

Some young workers have trickled back to Shanghai under a programme known as "digging" that allows children to fill jobs of retiring parents. Others have been shifted from Chongming's fields to its factories.

When China's leaders called for another leap in the nation's farm economy, urging workers to maintain a solid agricultural base but

push for profits by developing sideline industries, Chongming's peasants responded. Some now work in small factories that turn out locks, watches, electronic components, face creams, sewing machines, cotton handkerchiefs, and other products.

Ju Liming, a quality control inspector from Shanghai who makes regular visits to 13 textile factories here, said they have been a boon to the local economy.

"You see, on the island's communes, people can make money because the investment costs for factories are low, and land-use costs are kept down, and salaries are low, too," Ju said.

Workers like the factories, he said, because they can combine

the pay they earn in them during the slack season with their income from the crops.

Sill, Ju conceded, their prowess at making towels, sheets, and blankets is "a bit lower" than that of city workers because they've only been at it three or four years and "these people are all farmers."

For the young accustomed to sophisticated Shanghai, life on Chongming remains too backward — a world apart.

Remembers days of sail

For islanders like Shen Lisheng who recall the poverty of the past and the days when men crossed the Yangtze waters aboard junks, not steamers and motor-powered

barge trains, the worlds of island and city are converging.

"Chongming is about the same as Shanghai, except there's more space and the air is cleaner," Shen said. "Things are cheaper here, the food's fresher, and we get better fish."

Shen, 59, is called "shifu," or master, by the young workers he teaches to mold plastic fittings for washing machines. He talks about retiring to a farmhouse here soon, and ponders the past.

"My father, his father, my great grandfather were all on the island," he said. "And I can remember the old days when we had no electricity, there were no factories, and we had few people." — National Geographic feature.

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Marathon to mark climax of Los Angeles Olympics

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The flame of the 1984 Olympic Games was to go out Sunday night after spectators around the world had a last look at the grace of the high divers and the grit of the Marathon runners.

The last of 221 medal events — the men's marathon — was to wind up before an anticipated 90,000 people in the Los Angeles Coliseum for the closing ceremonies.

Before that, only three other events were on the schedule for the 15th and last day of competition among more than 7,000 athletes from 140 nations.

The events were equestrian individual jumping competition, synchronized swimming solo competition and men's platform diving.

In qualifying on Saturday, American Greg Louganis, who was trying for an unprecedented two diving golds in one Olympics, piled up a record 688.05 points. China's Li Kongzheng had 615.69 points and his teammate, Tong Hui, had 608.04. The points would not count in Sunday's finals, however. Louganis won the springboard diving earlier.

Virtually all the world's top long-distance runners were entered in the marathon. They included Australia's Rob de Castella, Japan's Toshihiko Seko and the Soh brothers, Shigeru and Takashi, America's Alberto Salazar, Portugal's Carlos Lopes, New Zealand's Rod Dixon and Tanzania's Juma Ikangaa.

This was not to be the first meeting between the favoured de Castella and Seko, who had not lost a marathon since 1979. Both like a relatively slow pace and both have a devastating kick.

France beats Brazil 2-0 to claim gold in Olympic soccer

LOS ANGELES (R) — Two second-half goals in eight minutes gave France a 2-0 victory over Brazil and their first Olympic soccer gold medal Saturday night.

Watched by a record 101,799 U.S. soccer crowd, the French exploded into attack in the second half at the Rose Bowl stadium.

France, winners of the European Championship in June, became the new kings of soccer with goals by Francois Brisson, in the 55th minute and Daniel Xuereb in the 63rd.

Yugoslavia won the bronze medal by beating Italy 2-1 Friday night.

Many of the young players who left with gold medals Saturday are

likely to be in the full French professional side at the next World Cup in Mexico in 1986.

Saturday, capacity crowd in the suburb of Pasadena brought total attendance at the 32 matches of the Olympic tournament, held in four cities, to more than 1.42 million — an average of more than 44,400 a game in a nation relatively new to the sport.

After a disappointing goalless first half, the crowd roared in appreciation as Brisson broke the deadlock 10 minutes after the interval.

Jean-Philippe Rohr romped along the right wing and curled a perfect cross into the centre. Brisson outjumped the Brazilian defence and floated his header from the penalty spot high into the net past Brazilian goalkeeper Gilmar's outstretched right hand.

Brazil immediately brought on both their substitutes, Vidal for Kita and Cruz for Tonho, in a desperate effort to equalise in their first Olympic soccer final.

But in the 62nd minute, France's Bijotat found a gap in the Brazilian defence and crashed an accurate right-foot shot towards goal. Gilmar parried it but the ball rolled away from him. Xuereb was fastest to the rebound, blasting it

into the net from six metres.

It was Xuereb's fifth goal in France's six matches of the finals, making him joint top scorer with Yugoslav's Borislav Cvetkovic and Stjepan Deveric.

The French side was also given a "fair-play" award by the International Football Federation (FIFA), based on a points system calculated throughout the tournament.

Brazil pushed forward after the goals. But they rarely looked dangerous and the blue-shirted French always looked the team more likely to score.

Bijotat was the key man for the French while speedy left winger Silvino was the Brazil's most dangerous player.



French Dominique Bijotat takes the ball as Brazilian Mauro Galvano is falling during the France vs. Brazil finals of the 1984 Olympics soccer in Los Angeles on Saturday (AP wirephoto)

Yugoslavs take handball honours as Americans dominate boxing

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Yugoslavia, leading 18-15 with three minutes left, withstood a strong West German finish to win the men's Olympic handball first-place playoff 18-17 Saturday.

Erhard Wunderlich scored the German's 17th goal with 29 seconds left but Yugoslavia held on to regain the title they won in 1972. West Germany took the silver.

The Yugoslavs, who started the tournament by drawing 22-22 with Iceland but won their next five matches, led 8-7 at halftime. Mile Isakov scoring five of their goals.

In a tense second period, the score was level five times but the Germans never managed to take the lead.

Yugoslavia surged ahead in the final minutes before Jochen Fraatz, the game's highest scorer with seven goals, and Wunderlich cut the final margin to just one goal. Romania took the men's handball bronze medal.

The United States, taking advantage of the absence of Cubans in the 1984 Olympics, won a record nine boxing titles Saturday, losing only one fight, in the most awesome final-day performance in Olympic history.

The victorious Americans included heavyweight Henry Tillman who won the votes of all five judges in upsetting Canadian world champion Willie Dewit.

The American feat surpassed

the old record of six gold medals won by Cuba at the 1980 Moscow Games which the United States boycotted. The United States' previous best haul was five golds in 1952 and 1976.

The three non-American champions to emerge from a tournament marked by disputed decisions were bantamweight Maurizio Stecca of Italy, middleweight Shin Joon-Sup of South Korea and Yugoslav light-heavyweight Anton Jospovic.

Jospovic received a gold medal in a walkover because New Zealand's Kevin Barry was unable to fight. The New Zealander was knocked out by American Evander Holyfield who was subsequently disqualified for an illegal punch.

Another American world champion, Mark Breland, made it three golds in a row for the United States when he beat An Young-Su of South Korea, 5-0.

In winning his 110th fight against only one defeat four years ago, Breland, 21, completely dominated his opponent. The South Korean found it almost impossible to penetrate the American's long reach.

Pernell Whitaker of the United States won the lightweight boxing gold medal; Luis Ortiz of Puerto Rico took the silver. Martin Ndongo Ebanga of Cameroon and Chun Chil-Sung of South Korea took the two bronzes.

Other results

Raul Gonzalez of Mexico won the 50 km walk gold medal.

Bo Gustafsson of Sweden took the 50-km walk silver medal and Sandro Belucci of Italy the bronze.

Ria Stalman of the Netherlands won the women's discus gold medal. Leslie Deniz of the United States took the silver and Florenta Craciunescu of Romania the bronze.

Darrell Pace of the United States took the silver and Hiroyoshi Yamamoto of Japan the bronze.

Seo Hyung-Soon of South Korea won the women's archery gold medal. Li Jingjuan of China took the silver and Kim Jin-Ho of South Korea the bronze.

Gabriella Dorio of Italy won the women's 1500 metres gold medal. Donia Melnik of Romania took the silver and Marica Puica of Romania took the bronze.

Yasuhiro Yamashita of Japan won the men's open judo gold medal. Mohammad Rashwan of Egypt took the silver. Mihail Cioc of Romania and Arthur Schnabel of West Germany took the two bronze medals awarded in the competition.

Dietmar Moegenburg of West Germany won the men's high jump gold medal. Patrik Sjoeborg of Sweden took the silver. Zhu Jianhua of China won the men's high jump bronze medal. Alessandro Andrei of Italy won the men's shot put gold medal.

Mike Carter of the United States took the men's shot put silver medal and Dave Laut of the United States the bronze.

Lewis, Coe emerge with flying colours

LOS ANGELES (R) — Carl Lewis joined Jesse Owens in Olympic legend and Sebastian Coe beat history to retain his 1,500 metres crown on a day which saw the only track record of the 1984 games.

Lewis added the final piece to his Olympic jigsaw Saturday anchoring the U.S. sprint relay team to victory and his fourth gold medal.

In a fitting flourish, he helped set the only world record of the track and field programme. The ebullient Lewis bounded across the line to bring the U.S. quartet home in 37.83 seconds, 0.03 inside the old mark.

The feat also completed a sweep of 100, 200, long jump and 4x100 metres relay gold medals to duplicate the great achievement of Owens in Berlin 1936.

Coe, burdened by illness and injury since his victory at the 1980 Moscow Games, recaptured his devastating finishing power to repeat his 1,500 metres triumph.

Lewis said he was physically tired after his four-title feat but was sorry his Olympic quest was over. "I'm very very exhausted," he said.

Moroccan bags gold

But Coe's victory failed to impress Moroccan Said Aouita, who easily won the 5,000 metres title with an hour of Coe's triumph and then said he could have won the 1,500 metres.

QASEM ABU-SHAikh GENERAL MANAGER, JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES CO.

The Board of Directors of Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd. has decided to appoint Mr. Qasem Abu-Shaikh as General Manager of the Company following the resignation of Mr. Shawkat Shoul from this post. Mr. Abu-Shaikh was holding the position of Assistant Managing Director of the Company during the last six years.

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Lebanese immigrant's son gains presidential nomination in Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — The son of a Lebanese immigrant, Paulo Salim Maluf, has won the presidential nomination for Brazil's ruling Social Democrat Party (PDS).

Mr. Maluf, a 52-year-old former governor of Sao Paulo state, defeated Interior Minister Mario Andreazza at the party convention by 493 votes to 350 Saturday.

Mr. Maluf will now challenge the likely opposition candidate, Minas Gerais State Governor Tancredino Neves, in electoral college elections in January.

The winner there will succeed President Joao Figueiredo, the

fifth military president since a 1964 coup, on March 15 next year.

The PDS convention was seen here as an important step in the return to full democracy after two decades of military involvement in government.

A millionaire businessman, Mr. Maluf has campaigned U.S.-style over the last two years, flying to the remotest corners of South America's largest country in his

hired executive jet.

Fresh from victory, he told reporters: "The PDS will go united to the electoral college and we will win the presidential election."

But the PDS is already split. Eighty delegates abstained from voting at the convention, most of them members of the dissident PDS Liberal Front which has allied with the opposition to support Mr. Neves' candidacy.

Mr. Andreazza, some of whose supporters have said they would prefer to abstain or vote for Mr. Neves if Mr. Maluf won, said after his defeat he would stay in the PDS and support a campaign to

unite the party. "I will not be joining the Liberal Front," he said.

Mr. Neves, told of Mr. Maluf's victory at the main opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) convention which is expected to endorse his nomination, said the PDS result did not worry him.

PDS leaders officially communicated the party's choice of Mr. Maluf as candidate to President Figueiredo, who has remained aloof from the party struggle to choose a suitable successor, refusing to endorse any one candidate before the vote.



Dr. Christiaan Barnard

Youngest heart transplant wrong, Dr. Barnard says

LONDON (AP) — Pioneer heart transplant surgeon Christiaan Barnard said in a London newspaper article Sunday that British heart specialist Dr. Magdi Yacoub should not have operated on Hollie Roffey, the world's youngest heart transplant patient.

Writing in the Weekly Mail on Sunday, the South African professor dismissed Dr. Yacoub's assertion that the operation on the 10-day-old infant last Monday constituted an acceptable risk.

"Unless Dr. Yacoub knows considerably more than me, more than surgeons like Terence English in Britain, Denton Cooley and

William Devries in America, I believe he has made a serious mistake," wrote Dr. Barnard.

"Nobody knows whether Hollie's heart will grow as she does, nobody could guess at her chances of survival," he added.

"It was experimental, but all advances are experimental," Egyptian-born Dr. Yacoub, 46, one of Britain's leading heart transplant surgeons, was quoted as saying in last Sunday's weekly Observer. Children's hearts, he added, had previously been used in piggy-back heart operations, where the new heart is placed on top of the old one, and had grown adequately.



Official resigns in child sex scandal

NEW YORK (R) — The head of New York City's human resources administration quit in a row over whether his agency mishandled reports of sexual abuse of children at city-funded day care centres.

Mayor Edward Koch accepted with regret the resignation of James Krauskopf, saying he understood the controversy had made it impossible for him to do his job. "You can't ask someone to continue to be pilloried," Mr. Koch told reporters. "This would not happen in the private sector."

The Bronx district attorney (prosecutor) is investigating reports that more than 30 children in a day care centre were sexually abused by staff, including a 60-year-old woman teacher and a teaching assistant who took heroin. Since the scandal broke, the district attorney has been swamped with complaints from parents about three other centres.

5 U.S. warships head for C. America

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — Five U.S. warships were heading Saturday for waters off the Pacific coast of Central America, where they will remain for two or three weeks, a U.S. embassy spokesman in Honduras said.

The spokesman said the battleship Iowa, the destroyer Cunningham, the frigate Steven W. Groves and the ships Hercules and Aries would patrol waters within 80 kilometres of the Honduran coast in the region of the Gulf of Fonseca, a strategic waterway shared by Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

In July, the United States sent the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to the Caribbean off the coast of Nicaragua in what the Pentagon said was part of a campaign to pressure the left-wing Sandinista government into ceasing its support for leftist insurgents in El Salvador.

The deployment of warships is part of an extensive U.S. military involvement in Central America which includes a network of military installations in Honduras, tactical support and training for the Salvadorean army and backing

for insurgents fighting the Nicaraguan government.

In a related development, a military communiqué Saturday said the head of the U.S. army's joint chiefs of staff would arrive here to meet Honduran officials and inspect military installations.

Gen. John Wickham will meet Honduran army chief Gen. Walter Lopez Reyes and other high-ranking officers during the one-day visit, the statement said. He is also to inspect the Palmerola Base, the centre of U.S. military operations in Honduras.

Soviets warn Bonn on anniversary of treaty

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet News Agency TASS has given notice on the anniversary of Moscow's no-war pact with West Germany that the Soviet Union is not prepared to sanction a change of order in Eastern Europe.

The treaty, signed in Moscow 14 years ago Sunday, was the keystone in West Germany's move to normalise relations with Eastern Europe by recognising post-World War II frontiers.

TASS, reflecting official unease over the thaw in relations between East and West Germany, said Bonn was increasingly casting doubts on the treaty's territorial provisions.

"An intrinsic part of the Moscow treaty is the principle, reinforced in it of the inviolability of the postwar European borders," TASS said.

The official news agency said Saturday that West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was shielding groups dedicated to the restoration of a united Germany within its 1937 frontiers.

Former German lands are now part of Poland and the Soviet Union.

A West German credit of \$330 million for East Germany last month, together with a relaxation by the Communist state of travel restrictions and a planned September visit to the West by East German Leader Erich Honecker have been met with a storm of anger from the Soviet media.

Mr. Honecker has been reminded of his own words that the two German states were as incompatible as fire and ice and Western diplomats here said it seemed Moscow was trying to persuade him to cancel his trip.

'Chernenko, Reagan want better ties'

DUBLIN (R) — President Reagan and Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed in separate letters released Sunday that they want better relations between their countries.

They were replying to Sean MacBride, Nobel and Lenin Peace Prize Winner and president of the Geneva-based International Peace Bureau, who released both letters in Dublin.

Mr. MacBride wrote to the two leaders after Mr. Reagan said last June a nuclear war could never be won and must never be fought, suggesting a summit to discuss disarmament.

In his reply dated July 24, Mr. Chernenko said the statement did

not represent any change in the current U.S. position.

"On our part we have often stated that we would like to have good relations with the United States," the Soviet leader wrote.

"But in such matters there has to be a corresponding will shown by both sides."

"As you well know, there were already quite a few utterances from the American side concerning peace and negotiations," Mr. Chernenko wrote.

"Nevertheless, all practical actions of the U.S. administration contravene the proclaimed desire for talks, or for better relations."

Mr. Reagan, in his reply dated June 29, said: "I can assure you

that I and my administration are seeking ways by which our relations with the Soviet Union might be put on a more stable and constructive footing."

He said that while there were profound differences between the two nations political systems, "I am convinced that our two countries do share a common interest in the avoidance of war and in the reduction of both current tensions and existing levels of armaments."

"As I have indicated, I would as well be pleased to meet with Mr. Chernenko, if the meeting is properly prepared and could contribute to progress in our relations," Mr. Reagan said.

Sri Lankan troops seek ambushers

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's security forces have launched a hunt for Tamil separatist guerrillas who Saturday ambushed and killed six soldiers near Mannar on the island's northwestern coast, official sources said Sunday.

They said the soldiers were travelling in a military jeep from one camp to another in the area. The jeep hit a mine laid by guerrillas, who are fighting for independence from the majority Sinhalese, and blew up killing the soldiers.

The government has yet to release details of the incident, which occurred about 312 kilometres from Colombo.

Troops were meanwhile engaged in battling an offensive launched by guerrillas at Jaffna in the northern district of Jaffna.

The authorities have ordered

the local media not to carry reports on the ambush. Censorship is applied strictly on the publication locally of reports relating to guerrilla attacks and security operations.

The killing of 13 soldiers by guerrillas in a similar ambush in Jaffna district in July last year led to widespread ethnic violence in which about 400 people, mainly Tamils, died.

Saturday's mine explosion brought the number of casualties among security forces from guerrilla attacks in the last eight days to 12 dead and eight injured.

The six soldiers were the first army men to be killed. The other dead were four policemen and two navy personnel following guerrilla attacks last week in other parts of

the northern province.

At least 45 non-servicemen, including 26 guerrillas, died in clashes last week, according to officially-confirmed reports.

Unofficial sources, however, said the casualties were much higher.

"During the last five days, an average of two persons per day are killed by the armed forces and more than seven or eight are seriously injured," said Appapillai Amirthalingam, leader of the main Tamil party.

"None of those who are killed or injured have any connection with any militant movement," added Mr. Amirthalingam, who is general secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

Filipino police attack demonstrators

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Hundreds of riot police armed with tear gas, firehoses, clubs and guns attacked 2,000 people sitting in a Manila street Sunday after they were prevented from marching to a planned anti-government rally.

The marchers were protesting the 19-year rule of President Fer-

dinand Marcos and the violent repression of previous demonstrations.

Sixteen people were taken away in a military jeep as explosions and several shots rang out. Gen. Ruben Escarcha said they would be interrogated.

Several people, including two photographers, were injured.

Some were hit by stones thrown by the demonstrators who held back the police for several seconds before tear gas was thrown. Police first showered the sitting protesters for several minutes with firehoses, but they continued chanting "fascist, fascist" as their leaders stood with arms linked in front of the crowd.

U.S. releases fund for UNFPA

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The United States has received assurances that the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) does not support abortion or coercive family planning programmes and will release "immediately" \$19 million of funding for the agency, a U.S. official said Saturday.

James Buckley, head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. International Conference on Population meeting here, made the announcement at a news conference.

The White House had held up the second half of funding for this year because of its new policy on

foreign assistance for family planning activities, said Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The policy withholds U.S. funding from private family planning organisations if they use any money, even their own, for abortion-related activities.

Sen. Buckley and Mr. McPherson, also a member of the delegation, spoke to reporters just before a U.S. congressional delegation said Congress should have been consulted before the administration made such a "substantial departure" from existing

policy.

The fund, known as UNFPA, is one of the largest international population and family planning organisations.

The policy requires "concrete assurances" from UNFPA that it does not fund abortion or coercive family planning programmes in order to continue to receive U.S. funding. It was disclosed in mid-July.

The decision to release the funds came after Sen. Buckley and Mr. McPherson met with Rafael Sabas, executive director of the fund, which organised the population conference.



Actress Liv Ullmann is presented with UNICEF 1983 Communicator Award by Hugh Downs, chairman of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF in New York. Ms. Ullmann was given the award for her persuasiveness on behalf of the children of the Third World (AP wirephoto).

Liv Ullmann says politicians are insensitive to Third World suffering

By Simon Haydon
Reuters

SANDEFJORD, Norway — To go from comfortable film sets to the poverty of Africa was a shock for Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann, who is seeking to open the eyes of Western leaders to the plight of the Third World.

"I want to try to make these politicians see and feel the suffering," she says. "Whether or not they cause it directly, they have to shoulder the responsibility."

Ms. Ullmann, 45, a roving ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), accuses politicians of insensitivity to the human reality behind the stark statistics of death and misery in the developing world.

"I'm sure many of them are good people, but they seem to have forgotten that when they make decisions people are affected," she told Reuters in an interview at her holiday home in this southern Norwegian resort.

"If I can make a little footprint in the right direction now, I will be happy."

Her second book is about to be published, and she is soon to embark on a fund-raising tour of the developed world for UNICEF.

Travelling the world has opened

Ms. Ullmann's own greyish-blue eyes to injustices she cannot ignore.

She has met many world leaders in her work for UNICEF and formed a highly critical view of politicians. She equates political machismo with phallic obsession.

"They're always talking about missiles and it's all very impotent talk. When you think about missiles, their shape and strength, it makes you wonder what they're thinking of."

Ms. Ullmann's concern for the Third World does not mean she is turning her back on acting, however, and she is looking forward to making her London stage debut next February in Harold Pinter's *Old Times* (1971).

"It's quite a challenge for me," she says. "I had lunch with Pinter to discuss the part and he's absolutely charming, although he wouldn't tell me a thing about the play."

Before her rise to fame as the favourite actress of Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman, Ms. Ullmann often played the part of Nora Helmer in Henrik Ibsen's *The Dolls' House*.

The character reflected Ibsen's views on women in Victorian society as people trapped by the mores of society and unable to

develop as individuals.

"I feel I have a lot in common with Nora, only I've been trapped in the Dolls' House of acting... It's time I opened the doors and windows," Ms. Ullmann says.

In Norway she has often been criticised for taking herself too seriously and her relations with her compatriots have sometimes been strained. She lived for a while with Bergman and they had a child, Linn.

"Though she is now more calm and shows the occasional flash of humour, Ms. Ullmann is still essentially serious and bristles at any flattery," said a friend in the political world.

These days the star of films like *Persona*, *Cries and Whispers* — which won a New York Critics Award — and *Scenes From a Marriage* is more fussy about the parts she plays.

"She is slaying about some of her past work."

Visitor in the *Night with Charles Bronson* is "probably the most idiotic film ever made," she says, competing with the musical version of *Lost Horizon* in which she also appeared.

"I made a complete fool of myself," she says.

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan Saturday signed legislation allowing student religious groups to hold meetings in government schools. The new law was a compromise with Congress which had refused to agree to Mr. Reagan's original proposal to allow voluntary prayer in schools. Critics contended that would have violated the separation of church and state enshrined in the constitution. In his weekly radio broadcast to the nation, Mr. Reagan said the so-called equal access legislation would give religious groups the same freedom as other student bodies to meet in public high schools outside school hours.

"I'm pleased to tell you that today I signed legislation that will allow student religious groups to begin enjoying a right they've too long been denied," he said.

Famous American publisher dies

PURCHASE, New York (AP) — Publisher Alfred Knopf, whose titles included those of Albert Camus, Andre Gide and Thomas Mann, died Saturday at his home here, his family said. He was 91.

Knopf's son, Alfred Knopf Jr., said from his home in Westport, Connecticut, that his father died of congestive heart failure. "He'd been in a coma for the past three weeks. How he lived as long as he did, I'll never know," said Mr. Knopf. "He was a great man."

Man tries to hijack plane with toy gun

NEW DELHI (AP) — A man armed with a toy gun attempted to hijack a domestic Indian Airlines flight Friday, but was persuaded to drop the plan and was arrested after the plane landed at its destination in southern India, a news report said. The United News of India said the man, who might have mental problems, entered the cockpit of the plane on a flight from Mangalore to Bangalore, in southern India and told the pilot he had a pistol and explosives. He ordered the pilot to fly to Bangalore, and when he was told the city was the flight's destination, he demanded that a well-known Indian movie star and state government officials receive him at the airport, the news agency reported. The report quoting police said the pilot persuaded the man to return to his seat before informing Bangalore Airport about the incident. Airport police seized a toy gun from the man, who also carried a receipt from a mental health institute, UNI said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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LEAVE THE TRUMPS TO TOMMY

North-South vulnerable.
East deals.

NORTH		EAST
♠ Q J 9 7		♠ K 10 6 4
♥ 5 4 3		♥ K 10 9 8 7 2
♦ K Q 10		♦ A 4
♣ K 8 6		♣ J 9 7 5 4 3 2

WEST **EAST**

♠ Void ♠ K 10 6 4

♥ Q J ♥ K 10 9 8 7 2

♦ J 5 3 2 ♦ A 4

♣ J 9 7 5 4 3 2 ♣ A

SOUTH

♠ A 8 5 3 2

♥ A 6

♦ 9 8 7 6

♣ A 10

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♥ 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♥.

Trump Coup Tommy could not remember when last he had enjoyed himself so much. On the first hand of the rubber he had made a grand slam with a quadruple grand coup — a first even for him. As readers are well aware, Tommy has the curious ability to perform like a world champion whenever trumps break badly, while hunching break hands that even a neophyte would make.

Tommy picked up a fair hand on the second deal, and even though East opened the bidding to his right, he was soon in four spades. Actually, with his three aces, the raise to game was only slightly aggressive and justified by the vulnerability.

West led the queen of his partner's suit. Tommy held

Polish primate urges removal of U.S. sanction

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — The Polish Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, said Saturday that "conditions (in Poland) will change for the better as soon as sanctions imposed by the United States are removed."

It was Cardinal Glemp's first public reaction to President Ronald Reagan's decision Aug. 3 to lift some sanctions imposed against Poland.

Glemp made his remarks to Western journalists at an impromptu news conference on the steps of his residence in the town of Gniezno, 240 kilometres west of Warsaw, after hosting a dinner for a visiting American church delegation led by Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, the head of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

He welcomed the amnesty approach by parliament July 21 which will set free 652 political prisoners and nearly 35,000 common criminals. That amnesty prompted the United States to lift some of its restrictions against Poland.

"It (the amnesty) is welcome because it is a step forward and any step forward that brings freedom is welcome," Glemp told reporters.

Glemp refused to elaborate on whether he favoured the lifting of all the sanctions taken against Poland following the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The United States has decided to lift a ban on cultural and scientific exchanges with Poland and restore U.S. landing rights for regular flights to the Polish National Airline LOT.

Mugabe says party wants new order in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said that his ZANU-PF Party, which committed itself to establishing a one-party state, wanted to build a new order in the country based on Socialism.

Mr. Mugabe was speaking to a chanting and cheering crowd of 12,000 at the "Heroes Acre" national shrine in Harare, where people killed in Zimbabwe's long fight for black majority rule are commemorated.

"The heroes we honour today fought and died so we all would be free and equal, regardless of your colour, position, creed, or religion," Mr. Mugabe said Saturday.

He added: "We seek to build a new socio-economic order in this country, one which is based on our Socialist principles. To us col-

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